END OF A PRETENDED INVESTIGATION -IT WAS THE LAMB THAT MUD-

DIED THE STREAM.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Oct. 17.—S. S. Cox to-day sprinkled mostly sparingly with glory, and covered Don Manuel tekinson and W. C. P. Brechenridge with confusion. When he rose to try to convince the House that he had affixed or authorized any other person to Mx his signature to unfrankable documents, Mr Cox was solemn. If he had contented himself with simple denial of the genuineness of the frank on the now celebrated four-pound package of unfrankable Democratic campaign matter in The Tribune's possession, the House would have taken his word and acquitted him. But that he did not do. He tried ake a partisan advantage and the rsult of his naladroit attempt was injurious to himself and dis astrous at least to two distinguished leaders of his own party, while a third, John G. Carlisie, appeared in no enviable light as a contributor to Don Dick-

inson's attempt to smirch Senator Quay. oath that the Mr. Cox said he would testify under signature in question was a forgery, and that he never athorized the use of his frank to cover unfrankable documents. This declaration was accepted by both les of the House as sufficient to exculpate As to whether the signature is an "unmistakable" orgery, as both Cox and Dickinson were swift to assert, here is a very decided difference of opinion, and they are not with the majority. Mr. Cox desired the House to take into consideration the fact that his name is a very short one and quickly written. bearing this had on the question, except that the "forger" must be a lazy man and not an expert in his line of business, it is difficult to understand. Mr. Cox demurred to what he said was The Trib une's statement, that the country has been flooded with unfrankable matter under cover of his spurious frank. In a tone of triumph he exclaimed:

This was the only package!" A lawyer or a censorious person might be provoked to ask: "If Mr. Cox neither sent, nor authorized or consented to the sending of that package, how does he happen to know that it was 'the only package' of unfrankable Democratic campaign documents sent through the mails under what purported to be his frank!" He may feel safe, because of an to be his frank !" assurance that no other package of that sort, bearing his frank, fell into the hands of a Republican. Mr. Cox spoke of his exculpation by The Tribune on Sep tember 30 as fair and generous, but he complained of the "animus" exhibited in the publication of fac-simile of his genuine signature and the "forgery" by side, and tried to impress the House the belief that the accusations and comments of The Tribune were not only a libel upon himself, but a moral libel upon Congress." This comical attempt of Mr. Cox to shoulder his own misfortunes "Congress," whether designed to divert attention from himself or to excite sympathy, was a

The report of Inspector Morris, which was read, closed with a falsehood. In substance, he declared that the object of the investigation had been defeated by the attitude of The Tribune, which had shown a disposition "to obstruct and thwart, rather than promote" the inquiry. The "object of the investigation," as shown by the report, was to acquit not only Mr. Cox, but the National and State Committees of the Democratic party of all blame. As to the com-mittees, Morris reached the conclusion that neither was guilty on testimony which must be regarded as not only incompetent, vague and weak in but very suspicious as Morris's report does not square with his outgivings to a "World" reporter, which be afterward pronounced to be "substantially correct." The inspector's silly assertion that he was unable to trace the forger be cause he could not obtain possession of the original wrapper bearing Mr. Cox's signature was treated with the contempt it deserved, and even Mr. Cox did not care to countenance it.

He did something quite as foolish, however, when caused to be read Don Manuel Dickinson's reply to his request for an investigation. This is the letter in which the Postmaster-General, for partisan sons, undertook to divert public attention from Democratic frauds upon the Postal Service by alleging that unfrankable matter had been sent through the mails under the "apparently genuine" frank of Senato Quay and Representatives Hovey and Kean; that their attention had been drawn to this abuse of the franking privileges, that General Hovey had satis-factorily shown that any misuse of his frank had been without his authority, consent or knowledge, and that the other gentlemen" had made no reply or defence. Don Manuel thought that was a "smart" letter when he wrote it, and Cox seemed to be of the same opinion when he had it read. With an air of sturdy virtue which was truly exemplary Mr. Cox said that he had brought this matter before the House, not so much on his own account, as because he desired to see the der Senator Quay's frank, and pron moved them un frankable, as the Postmaster-General also had done. Mr. Mansur, of Missouri, had given him one, an other had been sent to him from North Carolina, a third had been sent to Speaker Carlisle, and so on, from all of which it appeared that Mr. Cox's speech of to-day was the result of a con certed Democratic effort to cast odium upon Senator

Quay and the Republican party. In a burst of virmous indignation Mr. Cox asked: "Why did not my colleague, Mr. Delano, send that package to the Postmaster-General, or notify me of the misuse or forgery of my frank? Why did not these gentlemen-Messrs. Quay and Kean-demand an in-

estigation, as I did ?" Being reminded by a Republican member that Mr. Delano was not present, and that he was not on trial, Mr. Cox pettishly replied that he had asked Mr. Deno to appear and answer. It is not a compliment, but it is the truth, that Mr. Cox did not seem to per ceive the broad humor of his summons to Mr. Delano, of Binghamton, to appear and answer for the forgery of Mr. Cox's name on a package mailed at Station E. New-York City, from which station, according to Morris's report, thousands of like packages are sent

cratic Committees. Mr. Cox remarked in substance that he is too old and experienced in politics to sue The Tribune for libel, but he commented with a good deal of feeling upon the exhibition in a window of the Cox signature and forgery "for people to look at." He considered that exhibition a reproach not only upon himself, but

daily and weekly by the National and State Demo-

upon every other gentleman in Congress. When he had concluded, Colonel Bayne obtained the floor, and then the fun began. He had carefully examined the documents which Don Manuel Dickin-son and Mr. Cox and other Democrats had declared to be unfrankable, and which had been sent under Mr. Quay's frank to a great many persons. Colonel Bayne declared that each and every one of the documents was frankablo, as they consisted solely peeches and extracts from speeches delivered in Con

Messrs. Cox, McMillin and several other Democrats then made the point that in one of the documents sub-heads" were introduced which did not appear in the speeches as printed in "The Record."

nel Bayne defended the use of such sub-heads, and showed that they were phrases taken from the body of the remarks as delivered in Congress. declared that the allegation that the documents unfrankable was false, "whether made by the Postmaster-General or any other man."

The point was then made by Mr. McMillin and ther Democrats that the Quay documents were unfrankable because they were not printed at the Government Printing Office.

"Oh, well," retorted Colonel Bayne, "if that be so, the Speaker of this house is as culpable as Senator Quay, for he has sent out under his frank thousands of his speeches which were printed in private offices." Moreover," continued Mr. Bayne, whose remarks had aroused some excitement, "Ishave on my desk copies of several documents which have been sent out by tens of thousands, and, for aught I know, by hundreds of thousands, under the frank of Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky. One is headed, 'Free Raw liides'; another, Free Wool,' etc., and each one is a portion of a speech delivered by that gentleman in this House. It was published in 'The Record' without these head lines which I have mentioned. I contend that these doc aments are frankable. The gentleman from New York—and it appears that the Postmaster General takes the same view-holds that such documents are unfrankable. And yet such documents have been

regarded as frankable by members of both parties." Mr. Cox found that he was standing on slippery ground. He had come out with brand-new tackle and Dickinson bait to catch a Republican, and lo he had hooked a Kentucky Democrat. Poor Breckinridge was greatly worried, but he real zed that he could not wriggle out of the trouble except by a frank confession. He rose and said:

"Those are sub-heads"—

"That did not appear in 'The Record,' " interjected Bayne.

Bayne.

"And which, I suppose, did not appear in 'The
Record,' added the Kentuckian, as a titter ran
through the House, while Cox looked glum and unhoppy. He brightened, however, when a sapient

Democrat rose and wanted to know whether a speech delivered in Congress and translated and printed in German would be a frankable document. Colonel Bayne and several other Republicans promptly replied in the affirmative. in the affirmative.
"Well, I declare!" ejaculated Cox, in a tone whice showed that he felt the very foundation of the Government.

Then up rose Mr. Hangen, of Wisconsin, who said that he had been assured by the distinguished Postmaster-General, Don M. Dickinson, that speeches delivered in Congress and translated and published in a foreign language might be properly sent through the mails under frank.

mails under frank.

And so Mr. Cex, having landed his second Democratic catch of the day, and seeing no prospect of hooking a Republican, sadly retired to commune with himself and reckon up the net Democratic losses of the day, while McMillin and other Democrats clamored for the "regular order," in order to prevent further damage to their party and its distinguished leaders. Probably after reading to-day's proceedings "Dear Don" will not think that his letter was so "smarth store all."

The second week of the exhibition of the franked package of Democratic witticisms bearing so plainly the autograph of the Hon. S. S. Cox, M. C., opened yesterday with a bright and sunshiny day, after a poling dash of rain. The clear, crisp atmosphere seemed to inspire an unusually large number of pilgrims to the resting-place of Congressman Cox's world-renowned frank on the paycel of Democratic pamphlets in The Tribune window, to view the corpse, as it were. Exciting debates ensued before this grim testimonial of a perfidious mind, which has trampled the rights of the people under foot by taking fraudulent advantage of the mails. Friends of Demo crats in vain tried to argue with their companions that this exhibit was a "partisan trick." Their companions would shake their heads sadly, however, and oint to the conclusive proof before them. Chaplain McCabe, of the Methodist Preachers' Association, has McCabo, of the Methodist Preachers Association, has evidently seen the Cox package, and been prompted to say to his brethren that he hoped "for a change in the Post Office Department." No report of the final results of the official investigation into this fraud has yet been made public. Spectators before The Tribune exhibit frequently express a desire to see a copy of the report from Postmaster-General Dickinson. His recent visit to the city led some to believe that this long-looked-for document would be fourthcoming.

BETTER TERMS FOR THE INDIANS. THE CHANGES IN THE ACT WHICH THE PRESI-

DENT IS WILLING TO RECOMMEND. Washington, Oct. 17.—The Stoux chiefs appeared at the Interior Department to-day to hear the conclusions of the President and Secretary of the Interior as to what modifications of the new law, if any, would be recomnended to Congress. Secretary Vilas addressed the Indians through an interpreter. He read the proposed amendments, one by one, explaining each. He spoke about two and a half hours.

The chief changes which the President will recommend to Congress in December, provided the required proportion of the Indians have at that time agreed to them, are as follows: The price which shall be paid by settlers shall be \$1 per acre for land settled within three years; and the price for all such land which shall be entered within two years thereafter shall be 75 cents per acre, and the price for all such lands which shall be entered after five years from the date the act shall take effect shall be 50 cents per acre. After the expiration of five years Congress may pro vide for any disposition of the lands remaining unold which shall be deemed proper, provided that not less than 50 cents an acre is placed to the credit of funds derived therefrom for the benefit of the

Instead of \$1,000,000, \$2,000,000 shall be appropriated, out of which shall be paid, within six months after the act and the amendments shall take effect, \$20 to each Indian, of whatever sex or age, and the remainder shall be governed by the provisions now in

whenever any adult Indian shall take his allot-ment under the act, he shall have a span of American mares, with double harness for the same, instead of a voke of oxen with a yoke and chain, if he shall so choose, besides the mileh cows, agricultural im-plements, tools, seeds and money provided in said

TWO ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTIONS MR. ALLISON STARTLES THE SENATE MINORITY

-WAITING FOR A " BOMBSHELL." Washington, Oct. 17 (Special). - The Democrats in the Senate were thrown into considerable con-fusion to-day by a resolution offered by Mr. Allison for a recess, to begin October 20 and extend to No-Reagan and Saulsbury, all of whom advocated an urnment sine die. Each of them stood ready to promise that when Congress reassembles on the Monday in December the minority would join hands with the majority in pressing the Tariff bill to a final vote at the earliest day practicable. They were willing to sit six days every week and forego the usual holiday recess. They besought Mr. Allison to modify his resolution and Mr. Hale intervened with some suggestions in their behalf. But Mr. Allison declined to comply. He said that it had been asserted over and over again by Democratic Senators, especially by General Cockrell in his speech yesterday, that the Republicans did not intend to pass any Tariff bill whatever; that the Senate substitute was a mere false pretence and that it would be dropped and nothing more heard of it after the Presidential election. Mr. Allison said that he wanted to test the sense of the Senate on that question.

Senator Morgan objected to the present consideration of the resolution and it went over until to-mor-

offered and after a sharp struggle to obtain immediate action it was referred to the Ways and Means Committee, only three or four members of which are in Washington. Rumors are in circulation to the effect that the Democrats are holding Congress a session in order to give the President time to load and explode a "bombshell" which is to destroy all hopes of Har-

DEMOCRATIC OFFENSIVE PARTISANS. Washington, Oct. 17 (Special).—A complete list of the Democratic officials who should be at their desks n Washington, but who are or have been on the stump or engaged in other campaign work in various States, would fill a column of The Tribune. These "offensive partisans" are of every grade and rank from Cabinet officers down to clerks, messengers, and even laborers who are thought to have some personal influence at their respective homes. The list would include not only Secretaries Bayard, Fairchild and Vilas and Postmaster-General Dickinson, as well as Com-missioner Black, of the Pension Bureau, Commissioner Stockslager, of the Land Bureau, Deputy Commissioner Henderson, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, Deputy Controller McMahon, Appointment Clerk Hassler, of the Interior Department, and forty to fifty deputy commissioners and chiefs of divisions, to say nothing of a brigade of cierks, messengers, etc. The head of a Bureau in the Post Office Department said yesterday that he would be glad when the election was over and the clerks in his office came home and went to work. Thus does the Democratic "offensive partisan" throw off his Civil Service Reform disguise as the

SENATOR TELLER'S STRONG SPEECH.

Washington, Oct. 17 (special).-In the Senate to-day Mr. Teller delivered a powerful argument in opposition to the financial policy of the Administration, especially that feature of it which limits the purchase of interest bearing bonds and deposits in banks, from which it cannot be safely or speedily withfirawn, surplus revenue to the amount of nearly \$60,000,000. Mr. Teller's speech was inspired by the attempted defence of the Administration by Secretary Fairchild, in Wall Street on Saturday, which he completely overthrew. Among other things he showed that many bonds among other things he showed that many bonds offered at 127 had been rejected, while millions of public money were on deposit in banks, that millions of dollars worth of bonds were subsequently purchased at much higher rates than they would have cost at an earlier date, and that the Administration, instead of saving 2 per cent per annum by paying a large part of its debt, had preferred to leave the money in the hands of the banks without interest.

GOVERNMENT PURCHASE OF BONDS. Washington, Oct. 17 .- To-day's bond offerings aggregated \$1.008,500, as follows: Coupon 4s-\$10,000 at 128 7-8, and \$1,500 at 128. Registered 4s-\$100,000 at 130, \$225,000 at 128 7-8, \$200,000 at 128 7-8, \$50,000 at 128, \$54,000 at 127, \$20,000 at 128 1-2, and

\$75,000 at 129. Total 4s-\$735,500. Registered 4 1.2s-\$100,000 at 108 1-2, \$2,000 at 109, \$1,000 at 108 1-2, \$36,000 at 108 1-2, \$14,000 at 108 1-2, \$50,000 at 108 1-2, \$10,000 at 108 1-2, \$10,000 at 108 1-2, and \$50,000 at 108 1-2. Total

The following were accepted: Registered 4 1-2s, all at 108 1-2-\$100,000, \$1,000, \$36,000, \$14,000, \$10,000, \$10,000, \$20,000, \$12,000, \$1,000,

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Washington, Oct. 17.-Leaves of absence have been granted as follows: Post Chaplain Daniel Kendig extended one month; Second Lieutenant R. G. Proctor, oth Artillery, extended six months; Second Lieutenan J. M. Stotenberg, 6th Cavalry, extended two months; First Lieutenant S. F. Maney, 5th Artillery, two menths; Captain James Regan, 9th Infantry, extended ten days; Second Lieutenant William Y. Stamper, 21st

Infantry, for four months.

Thirty recruits have been ordered to the 5th Cavalry; fifty to the 7th Cavalry; and twenty to the 9th Cavalry.

THIRTEEN MORE PENSION VETOES. Washington, Oct. 17.-The President returned thirteen private pension bills to Congress to-day without his approval.

POUGHKEEPSIE. HE SHOWS THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE PAPER TRADE UNDER A PROTEC-TIVE SYSTEM-JOHN W. JACOBUS, JOHN F. PLUMMER AND OTHERS SPEAK.

Duane-st., before No. 69, was crowded yesterday afternoon with Republicans enthusiastic over the banner-raising of the youngest of the industrial Harrison and Morton organizations, the Paper and Associated Trades Harrison and Morton Campaign Club. Its infancy is strong and promising-Started barely a week ago, it errolled 700 names in four days, and the success of its first public demonstration will without doubt cause a great accession to its membership.

The president of the club is William Irwin Martin. He presided at the banner-raising. Colin K. Urquhart, the secretary, and Frank Squier, the treasurer, set near him on the flag-draped platform, where there were also Warner Miller, Major Z. K. Paugborn, of Jersey City; John F. Plummer, of the Wholesaic Dry-Goods Club; Robert S. Porter, John W. Jacobus, the Republican candidate for Sheriff, and Colonel James A Pierce, of Nebraska, the speakers; and Ethan Allen Doty. John F. Anderson, jr., G. W. Miller, Colonel S. Train, of Boston; D. W. William P. Hamilton, Ralph Trautman, Samuel Molleson, G. B. Hanford, J. L. Jones, R. W. Skinner, Bloomfield Brower, John C. Rankin, jr., C. W. Barnes, E. C. Ray, jr., of the Dry-Goods Association, and representatives also of the Insurance Men's, Hardware, Hatters and Furriers', Downtown Business Men's and Wholesale Grocers' Harrison and Morton Clubs.

Many of the Dry-Goods Club boys came over from Broadway to help their friends, and they made matters lively until the speaking began by singing their well-known campaign songs, to the accompaniment of a good band, and by shouting many old and many new campaign cries, of which the most novel and catching in effect was:

"Soup, soup, Grover's in the soup." WHY THE PAPER TRADE IS INTERESTED.

The band played "See, the Conquering Hero Comes" for Warner Miller, as he took his place on the platform, and the great audience greeted him with rousing cheers. The chairman made a brief address on the importance of the recognition by the paper trade of the value of the election of Harrison and Morton and the continuance of the protective policy. Part of what he said in

this relation was:

The paper trade in this country represents a yearly product of nearly \$95,000,000, and the articles made, of which paper is the so-called "raw material," amount to nearly \$100,000,000 yearly. This great and prosperous industry is threatened with disaster and destruction by a reduction of the duty of nearly 30 per cent. The value of paper is largely made up by the cost of labor in making it, for the various articles from which paper is produced will not average 25 per cent of lis total cost. So that with a fair protection, it is only the labor, on a pound of paper, that is protected.

tection, it is only the labor, on a pound of paper. That is protected.

The duty on writing and fine paper was 35 per cent to 1883. It was then reduced 40 per cent, or to 25 per cent. See the result. For the fiscal year June 30, 1883, \$55.448 worth of paper was imported, paying a duty of \$19.407; while for the year ending June 30, 1887, there was imported \$968.865 worth of paper, paying a duty at 25 per cent of \$242.216—an increase of \$222.260 in duty paid, and about \$915.000 in value, or nearly 1,700 per cent in value and 1,200 per cent duty—a tremendous increase in four years. The value of the American labor on this, nearly one million of dollars, was all lost to our American paper makers. What will it be if a further reduction is made of 30 per cent? Must we force our laborers down to the pauper wages of Furope by free trade for "the markets of the world." No. Our home market is the best in the world, and let us by a good protective tariff keep it so. (theers.)

POINTS MADE BY MR. MILLER.

POINTS MADE BY MR. MILLER. The big, handsome banner, stretched across mendous cheering that this evoked was renewed vember 19. It was opposed by Messrs. Cockrell, with increased force when Warner Miller was introduced. The principal part of his speech ran

as follows:

The paper trade is, to my mind, one of the clearest of object-lessons which this country has ever had in favor of the protective tariff system. The manufacturing portion of the paper trade has grown under it until we are able to supply absolutely our entire home market. (Cheers.) The growth and development of it during twenty-five years in which I have been connected with it has not been surpassed by the growth and development of any other trade in this country. If the Free-Tradors had succeeded in the effort they made in Congress cight years ago to reduce or entirely remove the duty from some portions of our trade, it would unquestionably have rulned it.

rulned it.

Eut protection has remained, and what is the result? The amount of capital invested in it is in round numbers a hundred millions of money, and its product has nearly or quite doubled in value during the past eight years. It has also brought to our people cheaper paper than we ever had before, or ever hoped to have. In 1879 and 1880 the price of news print in this city was nine cents a pound. people cheaper paper than we ever hal before, or ever hoped to have. In 1879 and 1880 the price of news print in this city was nine cents a pound. To-day you can buy it by the thousand tons for four cents a jound or less, and what is true of the newspaper trade is true of all other branches of our industry. It is the improvements which the inventive genius of our manufacturers has effected during the last ten years, which makes the great daily of to-day possible. Such a thing as an immense paper of twelve or sixteen pages sold at two cents retail was never thought possible in our country, and would never have been possible except for the encouragement given to our people to engage in the paper industry.

But, while it is true that the price of paper has been reduced more than 30 per cent in nine years, it is equally true that the rate of wages paid to paper makers in this country has largely increased. (Cheers.) Skilled workmen and common laborers engaged in our mills are paid from 300 to 400 per cent higher than they are paid in sweden and Norways and a large portion of the Countnett. A few days ago I had sont to me by my partner, who is in Germany, a note of the average prices in the mills there, and in comparison with the wages paid to up age remany, a note of the average prices in the mills there, and in comparison with the wages paid in my establishment, the workmen get from 300 to 400 per cent more here than there. Wherever the tariff has come in the paper trade, either directly on paper fisself or on the articles used in its manufacture, there it has brought lower prices.

Let me remind the old manufacturers and men engaged in the trade that protection to the wool industry introduced the use of paper-making felts during the last twenty-five years upon an average more than 50 per cent. I remember when I began to run the first mill I owned, home-made American felt was unknown. To-day hundreds of establishments are turning out products as destrable as those made in Eurland, to the extent of about half of wh

Major Pangborn made a speech so effective that it well maintained the enthusiasm of the hour. He showed from the mouths of prominent Democrats that in spite of all the disclaimers they might now make, they were undoubtedly expressedly in favor of free-trade.

John F. Plummer spoke briefly, pithily and well. Loud cheers followed his remark that for

well. Loud cheers followed his remark that for Governor he believed that the champion of the American home was going to be successful over the champion of the rum-shop. His statement that Mayor Hewitt had cancelled any obligations Republicans had felt to vote for him was also loudly applauded.

Robert P. Porter spoke briefly, and introduced "the next Sherifl, John W. Jaccbus," who was cordiglly received. He said:

As one of the Republican candidates in this county I wish to say that every man on that ticket is in the race to win (cheers), and Colonel Joel B. Erhardt, one of the most fearless, brave and able men in the city of New-York will represent it as well or better than any other man. (Cheers.) Colonel Perley, with whem I had the honor of serving in the same regiment, is also a thorough gendleman, and one fully capable and competent for his office. To-day is registration day. If you have neglected to register don't fall to do it tonight, and on the sixth of November cast your votes for Harrison, Morton, protective tariff and the county ticket. (Cheers). (Cheers).

Colonel James A. Pierce said the party was sweeping on to victory. Ringing cheers for Har-rison, Morton, Miller and other candidates brought a successful meeting to a clos

EXPOSING A DEMOCRATIC FORGERY. MR. MILLER DENOUNCES ONE OF THE TRICKS OF THE LIQUOR-DEALERS.

Poughkeepsie, Oct. 17 (Special).-The country Dutchess, in which Poughkeepsie is situated, has within its borders a large number of Democrats who have announced that they intend to vote the Repub-lican ticket. Many of these men attended the Republican mass-meeting held here to-night and cheered Warner Miller as he expressed his Republican sentiments. The mass-meeting was one of the greatest in point of numbers ever held in Dutchess County.

TWO SPEECHES BY MILLER.

ONE MADE IN THIS CITY AND THE OTHER IN

ONE MADE IN THIS CITY AND THE OTHER IN

There were 4,000 persons in the Opera House when the meeting was called to order, and 6,000 persons outside of the building who desired admission to it. Another meeting was therefore organized in a rink. The stage of the Opera House had among other occupants Jacob B. Carpenter, Cyrus Swan, and James H. Seaman, all leading Democrats who have come over to the Republican party. There also sat on the stage E. N. Howell, a boot and shoe manufacturer, who has uniformed a campaign club at his own expense and to-morrow will take the Republican Clubs of Poughkeepsic, in steamboats hired by him, to Rhine the home of Levi P. Morton. also on the platform C. M. I Assemblymen Platt and Mass, the Rev Dr. James Nilan, of St. Peter's Roman Cathe lie Church, and the Rev. F. A. M. Brown, of the Second Reformed Church. Some one had scattered over the hall in every seat a fac-simile of the celebrated \$10,000 check given by David B. Hill in a campaign emergency in 1885, the proceeds of which were subsequently used in Chemung County. The upper gallery of the hall was occupied by the Warner ller Cane Corps, composed of students of Eastman College. Jacob B. Carpenter, Protection Democrat, was elected chairman of the meeting. He said that the gigantic assemblage in the building and outside of it was an augury of the triumphant success of Harrison and Morton, Miller and Cruger. The people of New-York plainly saw that the Issue was whether the saloons should rule the Stare, or the State the saloons. The Malone Glee Club then sang, and so pleased the crowd that they had to sing twice more. Mr. Miller had one of the heartiest welcomes he came forward to speak that he has received in any city of the State. In opening his speech, he referred to the fact that a former Democrat was presiding over the meeting and said that it was not the first experience he had had of this kind in the present campaign. Moreover, hundreds of Democrats had attending meetings which he had addressed.

The Republican party stood where it had always in the meeting between the contract of the c stood, in favor of Protection to American industry, but thousands of Democrats had been compelled to leave the Democratic party because of its attitude of hostility to the tariff. These Democrats had come over to the Republican party. He reviewed the position of the Democratic party upon the tariff question and argued that it was natural that Protection Demo-

crats should come over to the Republican party.

Then coming to State issues, he described in detail Governor Hill's various vetoes of temperance bills. He closed his speech by referring to the circular just ssued by William Osborn, of the Wine and Spirit Traders' Cleveland and Thurman Club, in which Osborn pretends to quote a dispatch from Warsaw in New-York Times," in which Mr. Miller is alleged to have declared that any license system, high or low, is pernicious. Mr. Miller showed that the pretended extract from his speech was actually a quotation from a Probibition banner in Warsaw, and that he never

ttered such sentiments. He said in part : uttered such sentiments. He said in part:

The Democratic party has reached a point in its canvass where it is beginning to produce forged documents like the Morey letter. We at least know where the wine and spirit traders stand, that they are for Cleveland and Thurman. I have been waiting for this sore of a lie for some time; indeed, I had expected it long before. I read it to you as an example of what the liquor dealers are doing. They are desperate, and they are raising an enormous corruption fund to elect the Democratic State ticket. There is a trust which is fighting in the last ditch. It is There is a trust which is fighting in the last ditch. It is win by fair or by foul means. Go into any saloon to-nigh in this State and you will hear but one sentence: "Down with high license and elect the Democratic State ticket." But I have confidence that the people of this State will not put the liquor-dealers in possession of their Govern-

SCARED TO DEATH BY THE MILLS BILL. THE MANUFACTURE OF CANDIED FRUITS IN CALL FORNIA FATALLY AFFECTED.

Among the industries of this country which have been affected by the tariff agitation, the Mills bill, and other unsettling manoeuvres of the present "Reform" Admin stration, is the manufacture of candied fruits which was, under the Republican system, be coming one of the thriving enterprises of California. the street, was now unfurled, displaying fine por-traits of Harrison, Morton and Miller. The tre-corporations that had invested a large amount of capital in the business and, directly or indirectly, gave employment to a great many people. Mr. Parmelee, of the California Vintage Company, was seen the other day by a reporter of The Tr bune and said that he had received formal notice that the works had been shut down for an indefinite period in consequence of the provision of the Mills bill placing candied fruits on the free 1 st. Mr. Parmelee gave these facts on the subject: The mere prospect of this proposed law going into effect was enough to ruin the home trade, as dealers would suspend orders in the hope of getting the cheap foreign product free of duty. Barbour & Washburn shut down their establishment solely on account of the menace of this measure and the only impany which gave signs of holding out in the hope of the Mills bill being defeated was the Pasadena Company, which also succumbed after a time before

companies were building up an important branch of market on account of distance from cities and cost of transportation. They were, moreover, producing an article in every way superior to the imported. Their packing was not so fanciful or artistic as the French, but the quality and flavor of the latter could not be compared to the American article. peculiar characteristics of each fruit were perfectly preserved by the California process, so that an apricot, a plum, an orange, a grape, or whatever the ult might be, was recognized at once by the consumer as containing the flavor and aroma belonging to it in a ripe state. Among lovers of candied fruits it well known that nearly all French goods of this

class taste precisely alike.
"The French peasant in the fruit districts will farm out his wife and children for four or five dollars a week, and when the result of their labor is Brought into our market free, what is the chance of an employer who pays American wages? As a matter of fact if the tariff is maintained, we shall soon enjoy the American product with all its superior merits at prices much lower than we should have to pay for imported article with free trade if our own industry is once killed. People of taste here in New-York would rather pay any price for the California, than to buy the French fruit for a song. After they have once tried the home-made article they have no use for one that has little besides fancy paper wrappings to recommend it. As an example wrappings to renimena it.

esteem in which the California candied fruit was held I may tell you that we had recently one order from the West Indies for a larger quantity than the whole supply. Nobody in the United States will be benefited by the removal of the duty, but fear of the Mills bill has killed the industry for the present.

BETTING NOT SO LIVELY NOW. The betting fever has wanted considerably, because the Democrats who a few weeks ago were giving odds on the election of Mr. Cleveland, have taken to hedging to save nselves. Only two bets were made last night at the man House. Police Commissioner French took an made by John D. Townsend to bet \$1,000 even on Cleveland. "Ed." Stokes will hold the money. Another bet of the same amount was made by W. B. Hoyes, a lawyer at No. 251 Broadway, who bet with E. B. Seaver Boston, \$1,000 that General Harrison will be elec-President. A young man with a stubby brown mustache and wearing a pair of eye-glasses has been making the Hoffman House cafe his headquarters for the last few days, pretending to have \$30,000 to bet on Cleveland. But when any money has been offered to him his backers have either gone home for the night or cannot be found.

" RICHELIEU" ROBINSON NOMINATED. The first nemination for Congress in Brooklyn has been made by Independent Democrats in the IVth District. v have named ex-Congressman W. E. Robinson (" Riche lieu"), who is a strong Protectionist. He was indersed by the Labor Convention in the same district last evening, and the Republican Convention on Saturday is expected also to inforse him. With a free-trade Democratic candi-date, Mr. Robinson can be elected easily.

AVOIDING UNPLEASANT SUBJECTS. The Harlem Democratic Club had a tame meeting last evening at its rooms, No. 18 East One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. The word had been passed around that for the sake of harmony no opposition must be made to the enrolment of Mayor Hewitt, whose name had been proposed at a previous meeting as a member of the organi-zation. He was one of a dozen new members favorably reported by the Executive Committee, and no bailet being called for all were declared elected. A resolution to take no part in the local faction fight was referred and resolutions offered by Evan S. Webster, condemning my Chamberlain William M. Ivins for working against Governor Hill, were declared out of order by Chairman

WOMEN WHO WANT TO VOTE GROW SERIOUS. A reporter who called at the headquarters of the Woman Suffrage party yesterday was told that no general Woman Suffrage party yeaterday was fold that no general attempt had been made during the day to have women register. Mrs. Elira B. Burnz, of No. 24 Clinton place, however, attempted to have her name registered at the polling place No. 17 West Fourth-st., but the board refused to accept her name. At a conference held at the headquarters yesterday afternoon it was decided that all those who intended to try to register should go in a body, as far as possible, to the realing places naxt week. as far as possible, to the polling places next week Mrs. Cynthia Leonard, who succeeded in registering test week, says that if her vote is not accepted on election

day she will sue those who are responsible for the outrage

REPUBLICANS PARADE IN NEWARK. HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL DEMONSTRATION, BOTH

AS TO NUMBERS AND ENTHUSIASM. The Republican demonstration in Newark last night resented a striking contrast to the meagre and spiritless affair gotten up by the Democrats on Monday night. It was a great success and one of the finest spectacular displays ever witnessed in Newark. The line of march of the procession was packed with people, stores and houses were gayly decorated and Illuminated and fireworks lighted up the streets in all directions. The Toffey Light Guards, of Jersey City, was the only outside organization participating and the demonstration was therefore entirely a local affair, and representative of the character and strength of the party in city and county. At 8 o'clock the various club organizations began to form in eleven divisions, with right resting on Central-ave at High-st. Colonel E. W. Davis, a veteran of the war, was grand mershal.

The first division was the Frelinghuysen Lancers. the Wilkinson Engine Corps, the First Presidential Voters, about 200 strong; the Young Republican Club of Newark and the Republican Union League. the whole numbering about 800 men. Following this division came other divisions according to Assembly districts and numbering about one hundred club ganizations. The principal organizations were the Dry-Goods Men's Republican Club, the William Walter Phelps Association, the Soldiers and Sailors' Veteran League, the Colored Republican Club, the Eighth Ward Republican Club, with a membership of 500, and several strong and handsome appearing clubs from Orange and the townships. In one of the division were 250 Italians organized as a club, most of thom

numbers of the Italian military companies.

In Hight-st. Congressman Lehlbach reviewed the procession and was loudly cheered by the passing phorts. There was a brilliant display at the Republican County Committee headquarters, which was packed with sightseers as was also the City Hall opusite. There was incessant cheering as the parac the marching columns, the illuminations and the general enthusiasm at this point recalled the Bla demonstration in 1884. The turnout of people appeared to be even greater than on that occasion. At least 100,000 persons winnessed the parade along the line of march. The Tippecance veteran voters of 1840, many of them solid business men of the city, rode in carriages and were heartily cheered wherever they were recognized.

AN ARMY READY TO GO TO INDIANAPOLIS. FIFTY THOUSAND WORKINGMEN TO VISIT GEN-ERAL HARRISON.

Pittsburg, Oct. 17 (Special).-The greatest demonstration of the present campaign will take place at Indianapolis, one week from to-morrow, in honor of General Harrison. The idea originated in the brain of Robert D. Lavton, of Pittsburg, who is the leading candidate for General Secretary of the Knights of Labor, and who once before held that position. Layton's associates in this scheme are all Pittsburg labor leaders. For two months Mr. Layton has been out of the city, and was generally supposed to canvassing among the Knights of Labor for the General Secretaryship. The truth is that under the name on the Ninth-ave. elevated road. of Robert Dunn he has been spending all the time ing the experiments which were begun in Indianapolis, where he has been in daily consulta-tion with General Harrison, State Chairman Husten and others. Layton called upon Chairman Quay in New-York a couple of months ago, and introduced "I promised you, and so did my associates in Pitts-

burg, that, if you and the Republican leaders of Pennsylvania would use your influence for securing the release of the Washington County miners, then in the workhouse for alleged conspiracy during a strike, we would return the compliment at some future time. I am ready to fulfil that promise." Layton then unfolded his plan for the Indianapolis demonstration and stated that no money beyond what was requ for personal expenses would be necessary. Chairman Quay told him to go ahead. Layton afterward held a consultation with Charles H. Litchman, then General Secretary of the Knights of Labor, and it was not long until he rest; ned his position and wrote to Chairman Quay the "Yours to command" letter, offering to take the stump for Harrison. A few days later ball for trial. Eccles Robinson, the young Knight of this city who has received an ovation as a political speaker in Indiana, was off for the Hoosier State. Beeswax Taylor, John the workingmen of at least a dozen States to come with following the example of his brothers in crime to Indianapolis. A little investigation showed that the one-fiftieth part of those who would attend. Layton realized the fact, and it was decided not to issue any invitations outside the State of Indiana alone, as a tour of the State made a few days ago riety the charge gave him, and laughed during the charge the charge gave him, and laughed during the charge the charge gave him. company, which also succumbed after a time before the free-trade agitation.

"The truth is," said Mr. Parmelee, "that these companies were building up an important branch of industry which provided a use for great quantities of the finest fruit for which there is no other possible.

LOOKING OVER THE FIELD IN INDIANA. Indianapolis, Oct. 17 (Special).—If Indiana fails to go Republican, and the party leaders have no apprehension of any such result, it will not be on account of lack of vigilance or effort. In approaching the close of the contest there is an increase of ing the close of the contest there is an increase of alertness. Conferences with d legations from different parts of the State will be held almost daily hereafter until the close of the fight. To-day representatives of the VIIIth and IXth Congressional Districts were here, and others representing various classes and interests have been requested to be here on other days. The conferences are fairly indicative of the determined fight, wholly unlike anything in the history of the State, that is being made by Indiana Republicans. Their purpose, canvass has covered every part of the State. Gen-eral Harrison was present for a few minutes at the two conferences to-day, at the request of Chairman Huston, and talked briefly.

ACTIVE ANTI-PREF-TRADE CLUBS. The meeting of the XXth Assembly District branch of the Irish-American Anti-Free-Trade League last evening, at Ledwith's Hall, Forty-sixth-st. and Thirdave., was well attended. Martin P. O'Dwyer, who

presided, made a telling speech.

The Irish-American Anti-Free-Trade League, of the IXth Assembly District continues to flourish and increase in membership, as was shown by the largely attended meeting last evening at No. 120 Christopherst., presided over by James Fox.

Captain P. J. Howe, who has organized the Irish-American Anti-Free-Trade League in the XIth As-sembly District, brought a large body of workingmen ogether last evening at No. 147 West Thirty-second-They listened to interesting speeches on Nationa nd State topics.

Martin J. Cummings has organized one of the two

Irish-American Anti-Cleveland Clubs in the XIXth Assembly District, and that end of the district of which he has charge showed in the big meeting last which he has charge showed in the big meeting last evening at No. 376 West One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st., that it is being well looked after.

Joremiah Murphy, the Labor leader, manages to have new members enrolled at the meetings of each of the five clubs which he has organized in the 1st Assembly District. The meeting last evening, at No. b Broadway was no exception to this rule.

SETH LOW WRESTLING WITH THE TARIFF. Seth Low, of Brooklyn, delivered an address of Tariff Reform" last evening at Cooper Union. Such applause as was given was not overwarm, and generally there was little of the fire that has marked nost of the political meetings held in New-York this fall. On the speaker's platform were Anson Phelps Stokes, president of the Reformed Club; Professor J. ii. Van Amringe, of Columbia College; A. Newbold Putnam, W. S. Logan, Professor H. H. Boyesen, R. H. Goldle, Eugene G. Blackford and Charles N. Baldwin.

Anson Phelps Stokes, after a short speech in which he announced his intended resignation from the presidency of the Reform Club, introduced Mr. Low. thought that protection to infant industries was all well enough, but that the system of protection was in well enough, but that the system of protection was in danger of being carried too far. After admitting that ultimately domestic competition reduced the price of many protected articles, he asked why an indefinite increase in the tariff would not create a like increase in wages, if wages were affected by the tariff at all.
Admitting that in 1837 the cylinders of the Hydrostatic Lifting Dock on the East River had to be imported from England, and that in case of accidents ven the pieces necessary for repairs had also to be

DEMOCRATS SEEING THE LIGHT.

by him will poll 300 Democratic votes for the a National ticket, and this is but a specimen of a ingmen and others are beginning to see the will come upon them and the country if Cle elected. Colonel Parkinson spoke at the Ha Furriers', and also at the Bankers and Brokers' in this city yesterday, and will speak at Bi night and at Amsterdam, in company with C. C. on Saturday night. NO CLEW YET TO THE ASSASSIM.

and the State Republican ticket.

THE POLICE HAVE VARIOUS THEORIES, SOT NONE ARE CONFIRMED.

The police apparently made no headway yeshed in their attempts to find out who killed Antonio Floconio in front of Cooper Union on Sunday might No fresh arrests were made and the four Italians are under arrest could not be persuaded to admit my, knowledge of the crime. Captain McCullagh, of the Fifth-st. squad, said he believed the murdeer was Sabatino, the proprietor of the restaurant in Eighth-and he said his detectives were at work on de-which might fix the guilt of that prisoner bayon question. The detectives have the prisoner bayon question. The detectives have talked with sever rsons who have claimed to have witnessed the marder, but they have not yet found a person who pre-

tends to be able to identify the murderer. One of these alleged witnesses is Nicolo Yidooca, and Italian who keeps a fruit stand near Cooper Union. Vidocca know Flacconio and he said yesterday that he saw Flacconio stabbed by an unknown man. When questioned closely, however, he said he did not witness the murder, but his wife had seen Fla pass in company with a stranger. Two detective sergeants, who are Italians are working under the instructions of Inspector Byrnes in the hope of getting evidence against a suspected man, but the Inspector refused to talk about the case yesterlay.

REGULATING ATHLETICS AT HARVARD. Boston, Oct. 17 (Special).—At a meeting of the vote, the result of concessions by the overset ne side and the president and fellows on the was passed:

shall hereafter be annually appointed and chosen as follows: Three members of the college faculty and three graduates of the college, these six to be ap-pointed by the corporation with the consent of the overseers, and also three undergraduates to be chosen during the first week of the college year by the majority vote of the following students: The presidents of the senior, junior and sophomore classes and a representative each of the boat club, cricket club and the athletic, baseball, football, lacrosse and tennis see ciations, who shall be called together for the pose of making his choice by the president of the university. This committee shall have entire super-vision and control of all athletic exercises within and without the precincts of the university, subject to the authority of the faculty of the college as defined by the statutes."

It was also voted that the faculty and committee be informed that the corporation and Board of Over-seers are of opinion that further restrictions should be placed upon intercollegiate contests in regard to the places where and the days when they shall be played and the teams that shall take part therein.

ELECTRIC MOTORS IN NINTH-AVE.

The new Daft motor was in operation yesterday road. continu fully a year ago. The motor has been increased from seventy-five to 125 horse power, and it is claimed will draw five cars filled with passe as easily as the smaller motor drew three and a similar load. A series of experiments will be made between Fourteenth and Fifty-ninth sis. on the Ninth-ave. road, and if the new motor is then satisfactory, the company intends to equip that line with electric motors.

Dr. Miller B. Hutchins, of Fordham Heights, who assaulted Matthew Flynn, a guard of the Sixth-ave. road Tuesday night, was arraigned as Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning. The fight occurred on account of the doctor smoking a cigarette on the platform of a car, and refusing to stop when ordered by Flynn. Although the doctor received the worse punishment of the two, he HE COMES OF A FAMILY OF "FIREBUGS."

was off for the Hoosier State. Beeswax Taylor, John Jarrett and Henry Hall soon followed, and have since spent the greater portion of their time on the stump in Indiana. It was first proposed to invite victed "firebugs" of Plainfield, was arraigned, charged He was first arrested upon his confession to the city of Indianapolis was not large enough to hold fire to a Plainfield house. He has since denied the one-fiftieth part of those who would attend. Mr. crime and pleaded not guilty. The indictment was

SETTLED BY A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

The Stock Exchange firms which seem to be in volved by the connection of their clerks and customers use of their names was unauthorized. A full list of

THE THIEVING ACTRESS BROUGHT BACK. Detective Sergeant McNaught returned from Boston year terday with "Prankie" Raymond, the young woman who claimed to be an actress out of employment, and stole \$100 in cash and diamonds worth \$2,000 from Mrs. Mills, at No. 790 Sixth-ave. The young woman reached Beston on Sunday, having travelled alone, and at a hotel she attracted attention by her insane behavior. She raved about stolen diamonds until some one guessed her identity. When she was arrested she made an apparently frank con-Chairman Huston explains, is to ascertain from discussions and inquiry, if there is anything that can be done within the boundaries of the State that has not been done. They will be continued until the the diamond rings belonging to Mrs. Mills. woman said she did not know what she was doing she took the diamonds from Mrs. Mills's room, and when she came to her senses at a hotel later she was so much afraid that she determined to fly from New-York.

SHOULD THIS CHINAMAN LAND?

The first case of detention of a Chinese immigrant landing at this port under the Chinese Exclusion act occurred at Castle Garden yesterday. An Ling, whose brother Ah Sing keeps a boarding house at No. 62 Cherryst, arrived on the steamer Ludgaze Hill from London. He claimed the right to land because of being a dicharged sailor from the American ship St. John, cpon which he served for three years. Collecter Magone will make an investigation of his case.

TROUBLE WAS EXPECTED AT THE BIJOU. Considerable uncasiness was manifested by the management of the Bijou Opera House yesterday, as serious trouble was expected in the evening. Mr. Rosenquest has been in the habit of issuing his complimentary tickets for bill-board and lithograph windows privileges for one certain night. In the case of " A Brass Monkey" the tickets, over 250 in all, warm issued for last night. Through some oversight Treasurer Price was not informed of this until he had sold every seat in the house. As a number of the holders of the passes mentioned are of the rougher element of the community, serious trouble was looked for when they came for their seats. All were told of the mistake in time, still it was thought advisable to ask Captain Reilly, of the Nineteenth Precinct, for ask Captain kein?, or the smeath readiness at the extra squad of policemen to be in readiness at the theatre in the evening. A number of the pass-holders did come, and though they did considerable grumbling, accepted the explanation and departed with free tickets in their possession for another night.

FAMINE IN RAMSEY COUNTY, DAKOTA. Minneapolis, Cet. 17.-M. J. Horpmann, of this city, who has been investigating the condition of the ii. Van Amringe, of Columbia College; A. Newbold Morris, A. E. Faxon, W. J. Coombs, George Haven ported to be starving to death, returned last night. He says there are seventy families who are absolutely destitute of food and fuel, and something must be done, and immediately. The real condition of the people was beyond description. Men, women and children are in rags, and they have not a cent of money in the world. Their crops were destroyed, and their land, stock and farm implements are more

'AN INGENIOUS BURGLARY IN BOSTON. Boston, Oct. 17 (Special).—A novel robbery was committed in Boston this afternoon. William Maynard is a jewelry broker, at No. 17 Brattle Square. Between 2 and 3 o'clock Mr. Maynard locked up his office and went to his lunch. During his absence insported from the same place, while the great Brook in Bridge was made of pieces every one of which is altered the office, carrying a pail of white was a home product, he still contended at the wash, a brush and a step-laider. They proceeded to wash, a brush and a step-laider. They proceeded to wash, a brush and a step-laider. They proceeded to wash, a brush and a step-laider the office, carrying a pail of white wash and a step-laider. They proceeded to wash, a brush and a step-laider. They proceeded to white wash the outside of the windows, so that outsiders would be unable to see what was going on supportant and varied industries. in the store. One of the thieves then m the stepladder and got into the place through the Colonel W. J. Parkinson, who has just returned from a stumping tour in the centre of the State, reports great and growing interest for the election of Harrison and Morton they made their escape.